VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

THE

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls:—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1, to THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8—1774. (No. 14.)

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE and NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER; Sir, by Inſerting the following Piece in your Paper, you will much oblige your conſtant Reader ——

To the MAGISTRATES of VIRGINIA.

WHO DOES NOT FEEL THE FORCE, WON'T FEAR IT,
AND THOSE THE CAP WILL FIT, MAY WEAR IT.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſubject now addreſſed to you being of the greateſt importance to your Country and to yourſelves, will no doubt meet, as it merits your cloſeſt attention. Men veſted with public authority have an indiſputable claim to public reſpect, ſo long as they continue to diſcharge the reſpective duties of their Sation, with Integrity, and while they make the general welfare the predominant rule of their conduct. But when they are governed by principles diametrically oppoſite, they ceaſe to have any claim either to honour or obedience; and generally become victims to theſe violations which they themſelves have encouraged. The approaching evils, eaſily to be anticipated, which muſt indubitably flow from a perſeverance in the preſent eſtabliſhed ſuſpenſion of Judicial deciſions, will ſufficiently evince the weakneſs, as well as wickedneſs of thoſe, who have adopted the unexamined and ill grounded opinion, that, "A denial of Juſtice is neceſſary to our "political welfare." What horror muſt appal the mind of every good and virtuous man, when he reflects on the ſolemn mockery offered to Heaven, in keeping a day ſacred to religious purpoſes, and imploring the Almighty to avert the dangers impending over this Country, with a rooted determination in their hearts, to ſhut up the Avenues of Juſtice throughout the Colony! The thought is too ſhocking to be purſued; the inſult is too daring and impious to be calmly conſidered?

General conſent confirms the obſervation that, the true intereſt of this Country conſiſts in a great meaſure in being free from the demands of Great-Britain; and the extenſion given by the late judicious reſolves of our Delegates to our exports, that we may diſencumber ourſelves from theſe heavy burthens by ſpeedy remittances, ſhews the neceſſity of enabling the merchants to accelerate their collections, without which they cannot poſſibly fulfill this intention. It muſt give much pain to every well-wiſher to America, to think that a people who have hitherto diſtinguiſhed themſelves as foremoſt in the cauſe of Liberty, ſhould be conſidered in Europe as political mad-men, which will ſurely be the inference deduced from their prepoſterous conduct, in allowing one year for the purpoſe of diſcharging our debts to the Britiſh Merchants, and at the ſame moment ſtopping the progreſs of Law, which it is well known puts a ſtop to the courſe of circulation in the Colonies, and it might be added, in every Country. Nor is this the act of a few; for ſome of our County-meetings have authorized this conduct in a manner which does more honour to the zeal of their patriotiſm, than to the rectitude of their morals; and lays too ſolid a foundation for the ill natured remark of the enemies of our unanimity that "modern pa-"triots are generally men of deſperate circumſtances." On you who are entruſted by your Sovereign with the equal diſpenſation of his Laws, no ſuch motives or reſolutions ought to operate; for it is not eaſy to determine who are moſt deſerving of cenſure, they who, by refuſing to do the duties of their office from views of Intereſt, retard the adminiſtration of Juſtice; or they who, pervert it by the groſſeſt partiality. An oath, is the moſt ſacred tie which can bind the human mind, and the awful ſolemnity attending it, has been long conſidered among the many nations and people, among whom in various forms it has been judicially introduced, as the greateſt ſecurity for every thing dear and valuable; but as mankind become more civilized and polite, theſe antiquated notions will be in a great meaſure eradicated, and like ghoſts and witches, preſerved only as bugbears to terrify and awe the vulgar. Yet as in order to accompliſh this happy purpoſe, it will be neceſſary in humble imitation of the Romiſh Prieſts to keep up the external ceremonies of the Law, leſt the cheat ſhould be detected, a little mental reſervation, nay perhaps verbal equivocation, will be tolerable to all thoſe who have penetration enough to diſcern the advantages of them. This to ſome will look like Irony, but I am too deeply affected to be jocoſe. If you minutely attend to the conduct, and examine well the views and deſigns of many of your own body, you will perhaps be forced to acknowledge that, however ſtrange it may appear, ſuch ſentiments are not the fanciful conjectures of a moroſe partizan, but that ſuch a reformation has actually begun in VIRGINIA. Truth is a ſtubborn obſtinate thing, not eaſy to be counteracted; and while mens actions differ from their profeſſions they ought not to be offended if we doubt their ſincerity. particular circumſtances may ſometimes exculpate a diſagreement in avowed intention and public action; but, an invariable ſeries of diſcordance, no exigencies can reconcile, no excuſe can palliate. Permit me here to relate a ſhort ſtory. A Preſbyterian Clergyman examining ſome of his pariſhioners, and inſtructing them in the doctrines of the Chriſtian religion, aſked an old man, who made him? The poor Ignorant, after ſome heſitation replied he could not tell. Upon this the Miniſter turning to a boy abut five years old, aſked him the ſame queſtion, to which the child readily anſwered, God made him; but could not tell any thing of the nature of his Maker. Hereupon the Clergyman rebuked the old man, telling him he ought to be aſhamed that a child knew ſo much better than he did. But the old clown unbluſhing anſwered, it was no ſhame for him, as the boy was made only a few days ſince, but he was made ſo long ago, that it was no wonder that he had forgot who did it. It will be no harſh concluſion to infer from hence that thoſe magiſtrates who have been lately initiated into the myſteries of their office, but have not yet acquired a thorough knowledge of the obligations they are under; and that it is ſo long ſince ſome others took the requiſite oathes, that they have forgot the purport of them. Or muſt we entertain the more uncharitable opinion that, while they remember the ſolemn obligation which they entered into at their qualification, and know the duties which are incumbent on them to perform in conſequence thereof, they are deliberately guilty of the baſeſt diſregard of them.

But we are told by ſome that, the expiration of the fee bill, and not the wiſhes of the people, have given birth to the reſolutions in the magiſtrates of ſtopping the progreſs of legal adjudications. This may be true, but no man of common ſenſe will believe it, unleſs the courts were intirely ſhut for the ſame reaſon. Does not every court in the colony ſtill continne to ſit monthly for the probate of deeds, wills, and granting adminiſtrations? Were not the fees for theſe ſervices warranted by the ſame expired act of aſſembly which gave a right to them in other caſes? How are they to be recovered? The conſent of the parties is never aſked, and ſhould payment be refuſed after the ſervices are performed, it cannot be compelled under this law. In many other caſes a remedy is at hand to compenſate for the want of this bill. Where a verdict is found for the plaintiff the jury have a right to find the coſts and add them to the general damages, by which means the complainant would be indemnified; and where it is found for the defendant, as the plaintiff made his voluntary appeal to that tribunal, the judges may make a rule for him to reimburſe the defendant his coſts; and admitting they cannot authorize the clerk to iſſue an execution for them, they may attach him for a contempt of their order. For it is a maxim that, "the rule of a court of record is the law of that court," and ought to be obeyed when not repugnant to the law of the land, which in this inſtance cannot be, there not being an act of aſſembly extant for the regulation of fees. Nor can this be aſſuming a legiſlative capacity, as ſome people maintain, becauſe it is only a rule to govern thoſe who chuſe to appeal to it; it cannot affect thoſe who do not of their own accord deſire to be ſubjected to it. Surely theſe conſciences muſt be exceeding pliant which can ſo readily acquieſce in the legality and propriety of holding courts for the purpoſe of proving deeds and wills, and the illegality of entering up judgments for money, when the fee bill in each is expired. The arguments to prove ſuch doctrine muſt be ſtrangely fallacious; and the pretence is quite too flimſy to paſs for conviction on any man who will take the trouble to conſider the nature of it, and will fix an indelible mark of injuſtice and everlaſting reproach on this colony. But after all, whoſe intereſt is it that you conſider in this, ſuppoſing that you conſider at all? Is it not that of the clerks and ſherriffs of your reſpective courts? And certainly you will not alledge that their intereſt is to be preferred to that of the public; to the faith, honour and credit of the colony. Let me remind you that the tenor of your oaths is, not to deny juſtice to any man, from any motive, nor to delay it, for any cauſe or any pretence whatever; and then anſwer me ſeriouſly, if you are not proſtituting your own conſciences, entailing ruin on a number of individuals, and while warm with profeſſions of loyalty to your Sovereign, blaſting his wiſhes, and betraying the confidence he has repoſed in you?

When you conſider how uncertain the time is, and how diſtant it may be, e'er our expired laws may be renewed, you will allow that this matter demands your moſt ſerious attention; and that the preſent miſchiefs which reſult from a ceſſation of law, call aloud for a ſpeedy remedy. But it is much to be feared that, many of you will be more curious to diſcover the author of theſe ſentiments, than to envelope the proper means of executing your important truſt; and though ſome among you may endeavour to exculpate yourſelves from the heavy charges of this indictment (which many worthy men may juſtly do) and with malignant ſneer may pretend to ridicule the truth of them, yet a ſecret and internal monitor will ſtrike conviction to your hearts. Men whoſe boſoms glow with an enthuſiaſtic flame of patriotic zeal, but are chill and damp to the calls of honour and honeſty, will condemn this ſtrain as being inimical to the liberties of America. And if to hold up the mirror of truth to the mental eye of authority be the province of a foe, the charge is more than applicable; it is juſt. Such be the enmity of every friend to BRITISH DESPOTISM. He who contends for freedom with that blind partiality which looſes ſight of his own and his country's honour, and repells the attacks of his own conſcience, while he careſully foſters the ſoothing and deceitful belchings of every undiſtinguiſhing parliamentary opponent, may perhaps gain the vociferous plaudit of a croud; but when verging to the grave, he will find that, this is but a paltry recompence for the ſacrifice of his integrity, and the violation of every ſocial right. The words AMOR PATRIÆ which our idiom expreſſes by the term PATRIOT convey to the mind an idea concentring every thing good and great; but to abandon the firſt principles of nature in order to preſerve the ſurtuitous advantages of birth, cannot with propriety give a title to this epithet. A well regulated zeal for our original priviledges muſt be founded in virtue; on this baſis the conteſt has a merit which may ſecure its friends, and promiſes ſucceſs. Actuated by theſe ſentiments my heart, and hand weak as it is, are devoted to the ſervice and aſſiſtance of my brave and virtuous countrymen, who, friends to domeſtic happineſs and good order, are ſtruggling by many efforts and reſolutions, to quell and overawe the imperious ſpirit of that tyrannical Lord, who, Nero-like ſeems to wiſh that America had but one ſacred and invaluable right, that he might lap it off at one blow. But thank God, her rights are many and her ſons are brave! Yet ſhould they conquer, while the pillars of juſtice are broken down, they conquer in vain. The moſt deſpotic government is better than anarchy, and the haughtieſt tyrant is more tolerable than a lawleſs rabble. It would ill become a lover of his country to ſit ſupinely negligent of the dangerous and unprofitable tendency of adding domeſtic injuſtice to Parliamentary oppreſſion. It behoves every good citizen to contribute his mite to avert the common calamities of his country; and to rouſe into vigilance and action the lethargic juſtice of this colony, is certainly a meritorious attempt. Were the abilities of the writer equal to the ardour of his wiſhes, his ſucceſs would be ſecure; nor would he feel the troubleſome apprehenſion of reſigning a life of more than ſixty, with the heart-rending mortification, that, juſtice and judgment had forſaken the land of his nativity.

LEONIDAS.

VIRGINIA, Auguſt 31, 1774.

NORTH-CAROLINA, ſſ.

At a General Meeting of Deputies of the Inhabitants of this Province, at Newbern, the 25th Day of Auguſt, 1774.

The Deputies then met, proceeded to make Choice of a Moderator, when Col. JOHN HARVEY was unanimouſly choſen, and Mr. ANDREW KNOX appointed Clerk.

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Deputies from the ſeveral Counties and Towns of the Province of NORTH CAROLINA, impreſſed with the moſt ſacred Reſpect for the BRITISH Conſtitution, and reſolved to maintain the Succeſſion of the Houſe of HANOVER, as by Law eſtabliſhed, and avowing our inviolable and unſhaken Fidelity to our Sovereign, and entertaining a ſincere Regard for our Fellow Subjects in GREAT-BRITAIN, viewing with the utmoſt Abhorrence every Attempt which may tend to diſturb the Peace and good Order of this Colony, or to ſhake the Fidelity of his Majeſty's Subjects reſident here; but, at the ſame Time, conceiving it a Duty which we owe to ourſelves, and to Poſterity, in the preſent alarming State of BRITISH AMERICA, when our moſt eſſential Rights are invaded by Powers, unwarrantably aſſumed by the Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN, to declare our Sentiments in in the moſt public Manner, leſt our Silence ſhould be conſtrued as Acquieſcence, and that we patiently ſubmit to the Burthen which they have thought fit to impoſe upon us.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty George the Third is lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, and of this Province as Part thereof; and that we do bear faithful and true Allegiance unto him as our lawful Sovereign, and that we will, to the utmoſt of our Power, maintain and defend the ſucceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover, as by Law eſtabliſhed, againſt the open or private Attempts of any Perſon or Power whatſoever.

Reſolved, That we claim no more than the Rights of Engliſhmen, without Diminution or Abridgment: That it is our indiſpenſible Duty, and will be our conſtant Endeavour, to maintain thoſe Rights to the utmoſt of our Power conſiſtently with the Loyalty which we owe our Sovereign, and a ſacred Regard for the Britiſh Conſtitution.

Reſolved, That it is of the very Eſſence of the Britiſh Conſtitution, that no Subject ſhould be taxed but by his own Conſent, freely given by himſelf in Perſon, or by his legal Repreſentatives; and that any other than ſuch a Taxation is highly derogatory to the Rights of a Subject, and a groſs Violation of the grand Charter of our Liberties.

Reſolved, That as the Britiſh Subjects reſident in North-America have not, nor can have any Repreſentation in the Parliament of Great-Britain, that therefore any Act of Parliament impoſing a Tax upon them, is illegal and unconſtitutional; but that our Provincial Aſſemblies (the King, by his Governor, conſtituting one Branch thereof) ſolely and excluſively poſſeſs that Right.

Reſolved, That the Duties impoſed by ſeveral Acts of the Britiſh Parliament upon Tea, and other Articles conſumed in America, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, are highly illegal and oppreſſive; and that the late Exportation of Tea by the Eaſt India Company to different Parts of America, was intended to give Effect to one of the ſaid Acts, and thereby eſtabliſh a Precedent highly diſhonourable to America, and to obtain an implied Aſſent to the Powers which Great Britain had unwarrantably aſſumed, of levying a Tax upon us without our Conſent.

Reſolved, That the Inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts Province have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a manly Support of the Rights of America in general, and that the Cauſe in which they now ſuffer is the Cauſe of every honeſt American, who deſerves the Bleſſings which the Conſtitution holds forth to him. That the Grievances under which the Town of Boſton labours at preſent, are the Effect of a Reſentment, levelled at them, for having ſtood foremoſt in an Oppoſition to Meaſures which muſt eventually have involved all Britiſh America in a State of abject Dependence and Servitude.

The Act of Parliament, commonly called THE BOSTON PORT ACT, as it tends to ſhut up the Port of Boſton, and thereby effectually to deſtroy its Trade and deprive the Merchants and Manufacturers of a Subſiſtence, which they have hitherto procured by an honeſt Induſtry; as it takes away the Wharves, Quays, and other Property, of many Individuals, by rendering it uſeleſs to them: And as the Duration of this Act depends upon Circumſtances, founded merely in Opinion, and in their Nature indeterminate, and thereby may make the Miſeries it carries with it even perpetual; Reſolved, therefore, That it is the moſt cruel Infringement of the Rights and Privileges of the People of Boſton, both as Men and Members of the Britiſh Government.

Reſolved, That the late Act of Parliament for regulating the Police of that Province, is an Infringement of the Charter Right granted them by their Majeſties King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, and tends to leſſen that ſacred Confidence which ought to be placed in the Acts of Kings.

Reſolved, That Trial by Juries of the Vicinity, is the only lawful Inqueſt that can paſs upon the Life of a Britiſh Subject; and that it is a Right handed down to us from the earlieſt Ages, confirmed and ſanctified by Magna Charta itſelf, that no Freeman ſhall

be taken or impriſoned or diſpoſſeſſed of his free Tenement and Liberties, or out-lawed or baniſhed, or any wiſe hurt or injured, unleſs by the legal Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land; and therefore, all who ſuffer otherwiſe are not Victims to public Juſtice, but fall a Sacrifice to the Powers of Tyranny and high-handed Oppreſſion.

Reſolved, That the Bill for altering the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in certain Criminal Caſes, within the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, as it empowers the Governors thereof to ſend to Great Britain for Trial all Perſons who, in Aid of his Majeſty's Officers, ſhall commit any capital Offence, is fraught with the higheſt Injuſtice and Partiality, and will tend to produce frequent Bloodſhed of the Inhabitants, as this Act furniſhes an Opportunity to commit the moſt atrocious Crimes, with the greateſt Probability of Impunity.

Reſolved, That we will not, directly or indirectly, after the Firſt Day of January, 1775, import from Great Britain any Eaſt India Goods, or any Merchandize whatever (Medicines excepted) nor will we after that Day import from the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere, any Eaſt India or Britiſh Goods or Manufactures; nor will we purchaſe any ſuch Articles ſo imported of any Perſon or Perſons whatever, except ſuch as are now in the Country, or may arrive on or before the ſaid Firſt Day of January, 1775.

Reſolved, That unleſs American Grievances are redreſſed before the Firſt Day of October, 1775, we will not, after that Day, directly or indirectly, export Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, or any other Article whatever, to Great Britain; nor will we ſell any ſuch Articles as we think can be exported to Great Britain, with a Proſpect of Gain, to any Perſon or Perſons whatever, with a Deſign of putting it in his or their Power to export the ſame to Great Britain, with a Proſpect of Gain, to any Perſon or Perſons whatever, with a Deſign of putting it in his or their Power to export the ſame to Great Britain, either on our own, his, or their Account.

Reſolved, That we will neither import any Slave or Slaves, nor purchaſe any Slave or Slaves, imported or brought into this Province, by others, from any Part of the World, after the Firſt Day of November next.

Reſolved, That we will not uſe, nor ſuffer Eaſt India Tea to be uſed in our families, after the Tenth Day of September next; and that we will conſider all Perſons in this Province not complying with this Reſolve, to be Enemies to their Country.

Reſolved, That the Venders of Merchandize within this Province ought not to take Advantage of Reſolves relating to Non-Importation in this Province, or elſewhere; but ought to ſell their Goods and Merchandize, which they have, or may hereafter import, at the ſame Rates they have accuſtomed to ſell them within Three Months laſt paſt.

Reſolved, That the People of this Province will break off all Trade, Commerce and dealing, and will not maintain any the leaſt Trade, Dealing or Commercial Intercourſe, with any Colony on this Continent, or with any City or Town, or with any Individual in ſuch Colony, City or Town, which ſhall refuſe, decline or neglect, to adopt and carry it into Execution ſuch general Plan as ſhall be agreed to in the continental Congreſs.

Reſolved. That we approve of the Propoſal of a General Congreſs to be held in the City of PHILADELPHIA on the 20th of September next, then and there to deliberate upon the preſent State of Britiſh America, and to take ſuch Meaſures as they may deem prudent, to effect the Purpoſe of deſcribing with Certainty the Rights of America, repairing the Breaches made in thoſe Rights, and for guarding them for the future from any ſuch Violations done under the Sanction of public Authority.

Reſolved, That William Hooper, Joſeph Hewes, and Richard Caſwell, Eſquires, and every of them, be Deputies to attend ſuch Congreſs; and they are hereby inveſted with ſuch Powers as may make any Acts done by them, or Conſent given, in Behalf of this Province, obligatory in Honour upon every Inhabitant thereof, who is not an Alien to his Country's good, and an Apoſtate to the Liberties of America.

Reſolved, That they view the Attempts made by the Miniſter upon the Town of Boſton, as a Prelude to a general Attack upon the Rights of the other Colonies, and that upon the Succeſs of this depends, in a great Meaſure the Happineſs of America in its preſent Race, and in Poſterity; and that therefore it becomes our Duty to Contribute, in Proportion to our Abilities, to eaſe the Burthens impoſed upon that Town for their virtuous Oppoſition to the Revenue Acts, that they may be enabled to perſiſt in a prudent and manly Oppoſition to the Schemes of Parliament, and render its dangerous Deſigns abortive.

Reſolved, That Liberty is the Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and that it is the Duty, and will be the Endeavour of us, as Britiſh Americans, to tranſmit this happy Conſtitution to our Poſterity, in a State, if poſſible, better than we found it; and that to ſuffer it to undergo a Change, which may impair that invaluable Bleſſing, would be to diſgrace thoſe Anceſtors, who, at the Expence of their Blood purchaſed thoſe Privileges, which their degenerate Poſterity are too weak, or too wicked, to maintain inviolate.

Reſolved, That at every future Provincial Meeting, when any Diviſion ſhall happen, the Method to be obſerved ſhall be, to vote by the Counties and Towns having a Right to ſend Members to Aſſembly, that ſhall be repreſented at every ſuch Meeting; and it is recommended to the Deputies of the ſeveral Counties, that a Committee of Five Perſons be choſen in each County by ſuch Perſons as accede to this Aſſociation, to take effectual Care that theſe Reſolves be properly obſerved, and to correſpond Occaſionally with the Provincial Committee of Correſpondence of this Province,

Reſolved, That each and every County in this Province, raiſe as ſpeedily as poſſible the ſum of Twenty Pounds, Proclamation Money, and pay the ſame into the Hands of Richard Caſwell, Eſq; to be by him equally divided among the Deputies appointed to attend the General Congreſs at Philadelphia, as a Recompence for their Trouble and Expence in attending the ſaid Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the Moderator of this Meeting, and in Caſe of his Death, that Samuel Johnſton, Eſq; be impowered, on any future Occaſion that may require it, to convene the ſeveral Deputies of this Province (which now are, or hereafter ſhall be choſen) at ſuch Time and Place as he ſhall think proper. And in Caſe of the Death or Abſence of any Deputy, it is recommended, that another be choſen in his Stead.

Reſolved, That the following be Inſtructions for the Deputies appointed to meet in General Congreſs on the Part of this Colony, to wit,

That they expreſs our ſincere Attachment to our moſt gracious Sovereign King George the Third, and our determined Reſolution to ſupport his lawful Authority in this Province; at the ſame Time, that we cannot depart from a ſteady Adherence to the firſt Law of Nature, a firm and reſolute Defence of our Perſons and Properties, againſt all unconſtitutional Incroachments whatſoever.

That they aſſert our Right to all the Privileges of Britiſh Subjects, particularly that of paying no Taxes or Duties but with our own Conſent; and that the Legiſlature of this Province have the excluſive Power of making Laws to regulate our internal Polity, ſubject to his Majeſty's Diſallowance.

That ſhould the Britiſh Parliament continue to exerciſe the Power of levying Taxes and Duties on the Colonies, and making Laws to bind them in all Caſes whatſoever, ſuch laws muſt be highly unconſtitutional and oppreſſive to the Inhabitants of Britiſh America, who have not, and, from their local Circumſtances, cannot have a fair and equal Repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament: and that theſe Diſadvantages muſt be greatly inhanced by the Miſrepreſentations of deſigning Men, inimical to the Colonies, the Influence of whoſe Reports cannot be guarded againſt, by Reaſon of the Diſtance of America from them; or as has been unhappily experienced in the Caſe of the Town of Boſton, when the Ears of Adminiſtration have been ſhut againſt every Attempt to vindicate a People who claimed only the Right of being heard in their own Defence.

That therefore, till we obtain an explicit Declaration and Acknowledgment of our Rights, we agree to ſtop all Imports from Great Britain after the firſt Day of January 1775, and that we will not export any of our Commodities to Great Britain after the firſt Day of October 1775.

That they concur with the Delegates or Deputies from the other Colonies in ſuch Regulations, Addreſſes or Remonſtrances, as may be deemed moſt probable to reſtore a laſting Harmony and good Underſtanding with Great Britain, a Circumſtance we moſt ſincerely and ardently deſire; and that they agree with the Majority of them in all neceſſary Meaſures for promoting a Redreſs of ſuch Grievances as may come under their Conſideration.

Reſolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Hon. John Harvey, Eſq; Moderator, for his faithful Exerciſe of that Office and the Services he has thereby rendered to this Province, and the Friends of America in general.

JOHN HARVEY, Moderator.

NORTH-CAROLINA, ſſ.

By his Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, Eſquire, Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me, that Meetings and Aſſemblies of the Inhabitants of this Province have been, in ſome of the Counties and Towns thereof already held——And are in others appointed to be held——Without any legal Authority; and that Reſolves have been entered into, and Plans concerted in ſuch meetings as are paſſed, derogatory to his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great Britain; and that there is reaſon to apprehend, the ſame inflammatory, diſloyal, and indecent meaſures, may be adopted in ſuch future Aſſemblies, inconſiſtent with the Peace and good Order of this Government, and tending to excite Clamour and Diſcontent among his Majeſty's Subjects of this Province: I have thought fit, with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, to diſcourage as much as poſſible, Proceedings ſo illegal and unwarrantable in their Nature, and in their effects ſo obviouſly injurious to the welfare of this country: And to this end I do hereby ſtrictly require and enjoin, on their Allegiance, all and every his Majeſty's Subjects, to forbear to to attend at any ſuch illegal meetings, and that they do diſcourage and prevent the ſame by all and every means in their Power; and more particularly that they do forbear to attend, and do prevent as far as in them lies, the meeting of certain Deputies, ſaid to be appointed to be held at Newbern on the 25th Inſtant: And I do more eſpecially charge, require, and command, all and every his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Officers, to be aiding and aſſiſting herein to the utmoſt of their Power.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid province, at Newbern, this 13th Day of Auguſt, 1774, and in the 14th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

JO. MARTIN.

GOD ſave the KING.

By his Excellency's Command,
JAMES PARRATT, D. S.

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* At a Meeting of a very reſpectable Body of the Freeholders and others, Inhabitants of the County of ACCOMACK; at the Court-Houſe. July 27, 1774.

JAMES HENRY, Eſq; in the Chair.

THIS Meeting taking into their ſerious Conſideration, the preſent Critical and Alarming Situation of this Country; reſpecting her preſent Diſputes, with Great-Britain; do unanimouſly Reſolve as follows.

1ſt. That we do Owe, and will Pay, due Allegiance to his Majeſty King George the third.

2dly. That all his Majeſty's Subjects in America, are by Birth-Right; intituled to all the Rights and Immunities of Britiſh born Subjects: One of which, and of the greateſt Importance is, that no Tax, Aid, Tallage or other Impoſition ſhall be laid upon them, but by their own Conſent; by their Repreſentatives.

3dly. That the Town of Boſton, in our ſiſter Colony, is now Suffering in the common Cauſe of American Liberty.

4thly. That the Powers claimed, by the Britiſh Parliament, and now carrying into Execution againſt the Town of Boſton, are Fundamentally Wrong, and cannot be admitted without the utter Deſtruction of American Liberty; and are intended to Operate equally againſt the Rights and Liberties of the other Colonies.

5thly. That the Inhabitants of this County, Confiding in the Prudence and Abilities of their Repreſentatives, who are to Meet their Brethren at WILLIAMSBURGH, on the firſt Day of Auguſt Next, and will chearfully Submit to any Meaſures, which may be concluded Upon, at the ſaid General Meeting; as beſt to be adopted for reſtoring Harmony between the Mother Country and her Colonies.

6thly. Ordered, that theſe Reſolves be forthwith printed.

JOHN POWELL, Clerk.

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* The above came only to hand on Thurſday laſt, or it would have appeared ſooner.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PETERSBURGH, June 7.

Count Alexis Orlow ſet out the beginning of laſt week for Leghorn, in order to reſume the command of the Fleet.

BASTIA. Three freſh banditti, namely, Antony Matra, Charles Salicetti, and Charles Guiducci, availing themſelves of the troubles which have been excited by the Mountaineers, have landed on this Iſland, and have taken arms, each at the head of a party. Theſe deſperadoes have ſince attacked a detachment of our troops on the right ſide of Golo, who loſt three men in the rencounter.

From the VISTULA, June 12. The King of Pruſſia has reviewed, near Marienburg, the two new regiments lately raiſed there by his orders. His Majeſty has reſolved to build a fortreſs this year on the Viſtula, near Marienwarder, to complete the new regiments raiſed here, and put the finiſhing hand to the Cazerns of Marienburg, Stargard, and Mowe. When that Monarch reviewed the troops, he marched two leagues on foot. The heavy rains prevented his dining on the banks of the Viſtula, as he intended to do; he was therefore obliged to take ſome refreſhment in his coach, where he was attended only by Prince Frederic of Brunſwick, the Prince of Pruſſia having taken the rout of Oſtromenek, with the King's retinue. His Majeſty croſſed the Viſtula near Nacklow, with an intent to ſee the canal, and was to return to Berlin laſt night.

LEGHORN, June 15. Some accounts from Corſica mention, that the on 30th of laſt month, there was a ſmart battle between the Corſicans and the provincial Corſican regiment in the French ſervice; in which the latter were beaten, and Col. Gaffori, and ſome other officers killed; and on the ſame day the famous Pace Maria, with his men, cut to pieces a French piquet; which ſo encouraged them that they marched immediately to Caccia, in order to attempt taking the French military cheſt, which is depoſited there.

VIENNA, June 22. The depoſed Cham of the Crim Tartars having found means to put himſelf at the head of the rebellious Tartars, ſubjects of Ruſſia, and had made ſome progreſs within their Frontier, has ſince met with a total and deciſive defeat.

PARIS, June 29. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes his Brothers and the Counteſs d'Artois are out of all Danger. There did not appear a ſingle alarming Circumſtance during the progreſs of the diſorder; on the contrary, every ſymptom has been as favourable as poſſible.

LONDN, May 30.

During the late debates on American meaſures in the Upper Aſſembly, a Noble Duke, remarkably diſtinguiſhed for his popularity, in the courſe of his ſpeech, ſaid, "That if the Americans were thus to be treated, he could not help wiſhing them ſucceſs in their reſiſtance." Upon which Lord Mansfield got up, and after apologizing for expreſſions ſpoken in heat of argument, ſaid, "he was very ſure the Noble Duke would correct himſelf." His Grace ſoon after roſe, but inſtead of correcting himſelf, re-worded his expreſſion, and formally appealed to the Bench of Biſhops, whether it did not well become a Chriſtian to wiſh relief to all thoſe who were heavy laden?—[The above is ſuppoſed to be the Duke of Richmond.] The following are the Heads of Lord Chatham's Speech in the Houſe of Lords on Friday laſt, on the third reading of the Bill for the quartering of the ſoldiers in North America.

He began by taking a very extenſive and philoſophical view of the firſt ſettlements in America, which, he ſaid, had they been planted by any other kingdom than ours, the inhabitants would have probably carried with them the chains of ſlavery, and a ſpirit of deſpotiſm; but as they were, they ought to be remembered as great inſtances to inſtruct the world to what a ſtretch of liberty mankind will naturally attain when they are left to the free exerciſe of themſelves. He then condemned ſeveral parts of the late conduct of the Americans, particularly that of the Boſtonians relative to the tea, which he ſaid was contrary to all the laws of policy, civilization, and humanity; but though he thus, in the candour of opinion, and on an important queſtion, when every thing ſhould be laid open and impartially examined into, condemned ſome part of the American conduct, he muſt reprobate the whole of Government's Acts relative to taxation; that this was his former opinion, and he ſhould maintain it till death, That this country had no right under Heaven, to tax America; that it was contrary to all the principles of juſtice and civil policy, and that neither the exigencies of the ſtate, the growth of power, nor even the acquieſcence in the taxes, could juſtify upon any occaſion whatever. He concluded by going into the conduct of the Rockingham party, which he ſeverely reprehended.

He ſpoke for an hour and ten minutes, ſeemed no way impaired in his voice, ſtrength, or oratorial abilities, and was liſtened to with profound attention.

June 6. On Saturday his Excellency William Tryon, Governor of New-York, attended at Court for the firſt time ſince his arrival from that Province, and was moſt graciouſly received by his Majeſty.

June 8. We are aſſured that Lord Howe is to have the command of a ſquadron which is to cruize in the Atlantic for the purpoſe of exerciſing the officers and men.

Some petitions have lately been preſented to government, praying relief for the great number of Engliſh ſeamen now confined in Spaniſh priſons in the Weſt-Indies and America.

June 9. Advice is received from Gibraltar, that the Dey of Algiers has ſhut up all the Roman Catholic churches in his dominions, and impriſoned all the miſſionaries.

It is thought that, if no accounts are received from Boſton between this and the time appointed from the riſe of P——t, the ſittings will be prolonged, for very important reaſons.

The Hon. Miſs Cathcart is ſent expreſs for to Scotland, as maid of honour to the Queen, in the room of Miſs Keck, who is to be married to Lord Hereford.

June 16. The inſolvent debtors bill was read a third time yeſterday in the Upper Houſe, and paſſed, ſent to the Houſe of Commons, and afterwards returned with the amendments agreed to. It now lies for the Royal aſſent.

It is generally thought that the bill for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and bankrupts in certain caſes, will ſet at liberty 3400 perſons.

Orders are ſent to Woolwich for two companies of the matroſſes to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for North America

Letters from Rochfort adviſe, that they had received an account of the loſs of the Cleone ſhip of war, which ſailed from that for Port-au-Prince; ſhe had on board ſeveral families, &c. and it is ſaid near 400 ſouls periſhed.

They write from Paris that one Peter Lewis Naliere lately died at that place, aged 114 years. He has buried eleven wives; and about five years ſince, carried a young girl of 18 to the curate of his pariſh, and deſired to be married; but the old man's relations oppoſing it, the marriage did not take place.

July 6. Orders are given at Portſmouth for fitting out every Frigate in the Harbour now in Commiſſion as faſt as poſſible, and to proceed to Spithead, where they are to wait for further Orders.

Monday morning ſailed to St. Helens, the Medway Man of War, Admiral Man, in order to proceed the firſt fair Wind, on her Voyage to the Mediterranean, to relieve Sir Peter Dennis.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 3.

"Letters from Vienna adviſe, that an expreſs lately arrived there from Peterſburg, which brought ſome important diſpatches and among them a requeſt from the Empreſs of Ruſſia to their Imperial Majeſties, to uſe their mediation in conjunction with the King of Pruſſia, in order to bring about a peace with the Ottoman Porte: that their Imperial Majeſties not only conſented to it, but immediately diſpatched a perſon of confidence to the head quarters of the Grand Vizir, in order to make overtures to him upon this ſubject; and as it is ſaid the King of Pruſſia is likewiſe to ſend a perſon on the ſame buſineſs, it is hoped the contending powers will be brought to an amicable way of thinking."

EXTRACT of a letter from BERLIN, June 19.

"The Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of London is going to the King at Potſdam, in conſequence of an invitation given him by his Majeſty; but what is the motive is totally unknown in this city."

EXTRACT of a letter from the HAGUE, June 29.

"The ſpirited conduct of the Citizens of Dantzick ſeems to embarraſs greatly the Pruſſian Alexander. He has threatened them with a ſiege, but it is ſuppoſed that he will not carry it into execution. Dantzick is well provided with all kinds of ſtores for four or five years; they have 4000 troops in the garriſon, beſides 52 companies of the Burghers, all well diſciplined in the art of war, all of whom are determined to fight to the utmoſt. To a ſiege of that city not leſs than 60,000 men are required; half of them muſt be expected to be loſt in the attempt. The times are too critical for any Prince to loſe 30 or 40,000 men, whilſt his neighbours are

powerful: beſides, the King of Pruſſia is very well acquainted with what paſſes at Stockholm, and that the Count Vergenni, the French Ambaſſador, who has brought about the revolution in Sweden, endeavours for the greater intereſt of his court, to render the preſent government of Sweden more eſtabliſhed; he adviſed the King to ſupport the Dantzickers in caſe any violation be offered to them: as the preſent diſputes of Dantzick could eaſily draw a moſt flaming war after them, it is hardly credible, that the King of Pruſſia, (whoſe plan at preſent is more upon the defenſive than the offenſive part) will plunge himſelf in a war about it; in the mean time he makes himſelf daily more and more ſecure of the river Viſtula, and the whole commerce of Poland, from which ſide he is able to harraſs the Dantzickers more than by a ſiege. When he lately was in Poliſh Pruſſia he examined a little iſland in the Viſtula, called, Growbow, upon which he has ordered a fortreſs to be built, from whence he will always be able to ſecure the commerce of the Viſtula, and to defend his new acquiſitions againſt any attempt from the Poliſh Republic, or any neighbouring Power: the engineers are already arrived at Marienburg for that purpoſe. His plan to unite the river Nentz with the Viſtula was extraordinary well executed; he expreſſed uncommon ſatisfaction on viewing it on the 18th inſtant, when the firſt ſhips were navigated through the new canals; by this union he will be able to draw the commerce of Poland into his dominions, without the mediation of Dantzick; he alſo has juſt formed another plan to unite the Baltic with ſome capital navigable rivers and lakes in his Dominions, ſo that he will have the whole commerce of Dantzick in his own towns, without being obliged to fight for it, and to give opportunity to ſome jealous Princes to quarrel with him about it, and to enter into a new war in his old age. The Letters from Poliſh Pruſſia remark, that when his majeſty reviewed his Troops he diſcharged ſeveral French officers as likewiſe ſome capital Officers of his own ſubjects, whoſe relations are in the French ſervice."

BOSTON, July 25.

A correſpondent ſays, it is expected that the CONGRESS will recommend to the people of this Continent to enter into an engagement not to purchaſe any goods of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, or their factors, until the company hath made Compenſation to Boſton, and other towns on the continent, which have ſuffered in conſequence of ſaid company's Baſely ſending their deteſted Tea to America.

July 28. We hear from Marblehead, that the faſt was obſerved with great ſolemnity there; and can find but two perſons who were diſpoſed to profane it by opening their ſtores, as they both had addreſſed Mr. Hutchinſon, refuſed to join in the merchants agreement of that town, relative to ſtores and wharves, or to ſubſcribe towards the relief of ſuch as would be void of ſupport under the oppreſſive port bill; this impious proceeding is attended with aggravating circumſtances, the perſons were R—H—,Eſq; and his ſon in law, S——W——; and although the firſt has rented his country ſeat to his E——y, we cannot think he was adviſed to trample on religion and abuſe holy things; ſince the army and navy, although ſent on an hoſtile errand, have been hitherto conducted with more decency. It is probable that ſuch men as theſe have given encouragement to parliament to perſiſt in their arbitrary meaſures; men born among us, who to get a place or penſion are ſo active to ruin their country, are, by far, more culpable than any perſons of Great-Britain could poſſibly be.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

EXTRACTS from a Pamphlet, intitled, "Conſiderations on the Meaſures carrying on with reſpect to the BRITISH COLONIES in North America.

[This pamphlet is now re-printing in this city, and will be publiſhed about the middle of next week. It appears to be the work of a maſterly hand, thoroughly acquainted with his ſubject, and warmly contending for that liberal and free ſyſtem of policy with reſpect to the government of the Colonies, by which alone both they and the Mother Country can continue happy, united and flouriſhing. The punctuation and ſome other inaccuracies in the Engliſh edition, which ſeem entirely owing to the Printer, will be corrected in this.]

THE author aſcribes all the preſent confuſion of things between the mother country and the Colonies; "the oppoſition and diſturbances on the one hand, and the violent laws on the other," to the attempts that have been made "to tax them without their conſent" He therefore examines the right and the expediency of this meaſure.

"The preſent accurſed queſtion, ſays he, between us and our colonies, how long was it unknown and unthought of! Who heard of it from the firſt riſe of theſe ſettlements, until a very few years ago, that a fatal attempt forced it into notice and importance? But it is now ſetting at work fleets and armies. It threatens the confuſion and perhaps the deſtruction of both countries, and but too probably of one of them; although God only knows whether the calamity will fall on that of the two, which many men may now imagine and believe to be moſt in danger."—

"It is ſaid that the money to be raiſed on the Americans is to be employed for their own benefit, in their civil ſervice or military defence: Let me aſk then, who are in their caſe to determine whether any money is wanted for ſuch purpoſes; they who pay it or they who take it? They who take it. Who are to determine the quantity wanted? They who take it. Who are to determine how often it is wanted? They who take it. Who are to determine whether it is really laid out in the purpoſes pretended? They who take it. Suppoſe the Americans ſhould be of opinion and declare, that the money ſo raiſed is uſed not for their advantage, but the contrary. Is that a bar to the raiſing it? No. Suppoſe them to complain that the money pretended to be laid out in their civil ſervice is given to corrupt their Governors and Judges. Is that a bar to the raiſing? No. Suppoſe them to ſignify that the money alledged to be uſed in their military defence is employed in paying troops to enſlave them, and which they had rather be without. Is that a bar to the raiſing? No. Wherein then does this differ from will and pleaſure, in the moſt abſolute ſenſe?"

"Our Colonies are content that we ſhould regulate their trade, provided that we do it bona fide, really, truly and ſincerely for that purpoſe, and that only. But they deny that we ſhall tax them. They aſſent and agree to the firſt; but they abſolutely refuſe the laſt—Why then cannot we content us with the line drawn by themſelves, and the preſent eſtabliſhment, from which we receive ſuch prodigious benefit, now ariſing and yearly encreaſing?

"But may not they in time extend their objections to the regulation of trade alſo? The courſe of things and the flux of years will certainly produce very many things more extraordinary than this. The whole of our colonies muſt, no doubt, without force or violence fall off from the parent ſtate, like ripe fruit in the maturity of time—But why ſhould we be over-curious about objects very remote, and diſturb ourſelves about a futurity which does not affect us, and the diſtance of which we do not know? Why ſhould we ſhake the fruit unripe from the tree, becauſe it will of courſe drop off, when it ſhall be ripe? Every thing has its own circumſtances, according to which the events of it muſt be provided for, when they happen. That cannot now be done. New and unreaſonable demands, injuſtice, oppreſſion and violence, on our parts, will haſten theſe events even before their time. Let us with-hold our hands from theſe things. We have never yet had reaſon to boaſt ourſelves of ſuch expedients, nor, let me add, ever to repent us of the contrary conduct."

"In anſwer to what is commonly objected, concerning the expence which the Colonies coſt the mother-county, in their original ſettlement, as well as their protection afterwards, he writes thus—

"But was their hiſtory told as it deſerves—how they have made theſe their great eſtabliſhments at their own charge, and with almoſt no expence of ours; how we have ever had the total command of that immenſe country, ſo as to regulate the commerce and exportation of it, merely according to our own advantage and convenience; that this is grown to be an object of perhaps no leſs than Four Millions Sterling a Year, all turned to our profit—Could the extreme benefits be all ſet forth, which we have by theſe means received from the firſt foundation of theſe Colonies to this time, and the chearfulneſs, fidelity and loyalty wherewith they have ſubmitted to this; the ſincere and warm friendſhip and affection, which they have ever borne towards us, while we keep ourſelves within theſe bounds; the aſſiſtance which we have received from them in war, as well as the profits in peace—could all theſe circumſtances, with many others favourable to them, be told and repreſented together in the full light, the ſtory itſelf would bid fair to make theſe harſh and unmerited acts of Parliament drop out of our hands, if we held them at the time."—

"But is there any medium? Muſt we not either rigorouſly enforce obedience from our Colonies, or at once generouſly declare them free and independant of all allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain? To which I anſwer—If there is a medium between Great Britain and Ireland, why may there not alſo between Great-Britain and North-America? The claims of the Colonies are not higher than thoſe of Ireland?—Why ſhould forbearance, moderation and regard towards (America) tho' a little more diſtant portion of our country, produce in the one caſe effects conſonant to what the like cauſes do in the other?—How was it there, 20 years ago, before the firſt or the laſt of theſe acts were thought of? All was peace, calm and content. The repealing the firſt of them, the Stamp-act did that do any miſchief? Not unleſs the reconciling, uniting and connecting again, all the parts of our government be ſuch. There was hardly any where to be found a man, but who was pleaſed and happy in the meaſure, except a miniſter or two at home, who loſt their power and their places on the occaſion; and except a few ſycophants abroad, who hoped to recommend themſelves by traducing and diſturbing thoſe to whom they owed aſſiſtance and protection, and who deſired to fiſh in troubles which they themſelves contributed greatly to create, What evil ſtar reigns then at this period, that theſe bleſſings cannot now take place as they formerly did?"—

In anſwer to the hopes which ſome may entertain of a diſunion among the Colonies themſelves, he writes thus,

"In the cauſe of not being taxed by us, it is well underſtood how much they are united. All accounts and reports from thence, of all men and of all parties, concur in that circumſtance—We reckon certainly without our hoſt, if we don't expect to have to do with an union of that continent, or if we depend on any meaſures inſufficient to ſubdue the whole—Does any one in America or England imagine that all theſe diſputes and feuds are only at the bottom about a duty of Threepence upon a pound of Tea?"

He then conſiders how far it may be practicable to bring America to ſubmit to internal taxation, by armies and fleets—"A fleet, ſays he, cannot ſail all over North-America. No immediate impreſſion on Boſton, or any of the towns of America (where a fleet can come) will carry the command of the whole continent, or force it to ſubmit to meaſures ſo univerſally againſt their bent and inclination.—

But we will not quote more in this head—The Americans are loyal to their Sovereign, and yet retain the ſtrongeſt affection to the Mother-Country—And God forbid that ever meaſures ſhould be perſevered in, which may drive them to ſuch a ſtate of deſperation, as might lead them to hazard a conteſt, which, however unequal on their part, would certainly terminate in conſequences dreadful and deſtructive to both!—"What fruits, ſays he, would for ſome years be received from provinces mangled and mutilated in a ſevere conteſt decided to their diſadvantage, ſhould they at laſt return to us again? But no man can overlook what muſt be the caſe ſhould the event not terminate againſt us, and end after an expence of much treaſure and blood in ſo fatal and ineſtimable a loſs on our ſide, as that of theſe Colonies would be! No man knows whether this affair would run a long trial.—We need not be nice in meaſuring our force againſt the Americans. The evil of ſuch a day will ſufficiently decide the conteſt."

HAMPTON, September 6th, 1774.

INWARD ENTRY.

Brig Peggy, Thomas Calvert from Nevis, with Rum and Cotton.

Brig Porgey, Benjamin Tatem from Turks Iſlands with Salt.

Brig Dunmore, John M'Kinnel from Port of Lewis on Delaware with Salt.

Brig Counteſs, John Smith from New Caſtle, with Coal and Linens.

Ship Mars, Iſaac Mitchenſon from Barbadoes, with Rum and Salt.

Sloop Succeſs, John Bohanan from Antigua with Rum and Limes.

Brig Penelope, William Walker from London, with Ballaſt.

Schooner Lord Dunmore, John Baker from Nevis, with Rum, Sugar, and Negroes.

Schooner Andrew, John Sinclair from New-York, with Rum, Moloſſes, Loaf Sugar, Vinegar, and Flour.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

Sloop Succeſs, John Williams for Barbadoes, with Corn, Flour, Pork, and Shingles.

Sloop Thomas, William Worth for Grenada, with Corn, Pork, Bread, Flour, and Staves.

Brig Corbett, John Harris for Liſbon, with Corn, Staves, Heading and Flour.

Snow Nancy, Charles Alexander for Tennerif, with Corn.

Schooner Peggy, Bartholomew Shorey, for Barbadoes, with Corn and Shingles.

****

For Charter to any Part of EUROPE.

THE Ship SPARLING, WILLIAM PRIESTMAN Maſter, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, 13000 Buſhels, or 2500 Barrels.——For Terms, apply to

JOHN LAWRENCE & Co.

WHO have juſt imported in ſaid veſſel from Liverpool, Iriſh Linens, Oznaburgs, Kendal Cottons, Felt Hats, Sail Canvas, Mold and Dipt Candles, Hard Soap, Nails, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, Coals, Queen's China Plates in ſmall Crates, Seine Twine, bottled Beer, Cheeſe, &c. &c. &c.

They have alſo for Sale Weſt India Rum, Old Spirits, Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Molaſſes, Madeira Wine, &c.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30, 1774.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE NEW CASTLE COALS on board the Brigantine COUNTESS, JOHN SMITH Maſter, lying off the County Wharf, at One Shilling per Buſhel. Apply to the Captain on board, or at Mr. JOHN BROWN's Store.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. A good Price will be allowed for White and Red Oak Hhd. Staves of the following Dimenſions; 3 feet 6 Inches long, 3-1half Inches wide, and 3-4ths of an Inch thick on the Heart Edge, delivered on Board ſaid Veſſel.

Norfolk, September 5th, 1774.

HAMPTON, Auguſt 8, 1774.

AS I intend to go to ſea ſoon for the recovery of my health, and return in the ſame veſſel; the King's-Arms Tavern, will be carried on in my abſence to its uſual extent. I hope for the continuance of the favours of my friends, thay may depend on attention, and being genteely accomodated, as my only wiſhes are to recommend myſelf to public notice by ſuch Practice.

WILLIAM M'CAA

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN HUNTER, late of NORFOLK Borough, deceaſed; are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly atteſted, that they may be diſcharged,

JOSEPH HARDING, Adminiſtrator.

September 8, 1774. 2 w.

HAVING taken Mr. Fouſhee into Partnerſhip the 20th of April laſt; we are very deſirous to ſettle our old Concern. We therefore beg, that thoſe indebted will either diſcharge their Accounts or give bond.——Mr. Andrew Martin will call on them for that purpoſe; and as we have already given great Indulgence, we hope our friends will comply with this reaſonable Requeſt.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30th, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain Samuel Calvert, has lately publiſhed an Advertiſement in the Norfolk Intelligencer, importing that the Subſcriber has trumpt up an unreaſonable account againſt him; but as both he and ſhe are well known in this town; the confiding in her general character, the juſtice of her cauſe, and the candour of thoſe worthy Gentlemen who are pleaſed to frequent her houſe; chearfully ſubmits the whole affair to their impartial judgment.

She however begs leave to obſerve that the warning he thinks fit to give thoſe Gentlemen who chooſe, (as he expreſſes it) to go upon Credit at her houſe, may poſſibly with much greater propriety be applied to himſelf, as few ſhe believes will chooſe to permit him to go greatly upon Credit on their Books, whether inclination or neceſſity may prompt him to deſire it: But the ſaid Samuel Calvert's propenſity to ſcandal, is notorious; and it can be proved that he has frequently been heard without the leaſt previous provocation, but purely from a certain malevolence of heart which ſeems indeed peculiar to himſelf, to traduce the moſt reſpectable characters of Gentlemen whoſe greateſt praiſe is to be his very reverſe in all reſpects.

Callous and inſenſible as he is to all manner of Reproof, and ſteeled againſt every ſuggeſtion of remorſe for his calumniating diſpoſition, ſhe knows it is in vain to remind him of theſe words of a celebrated Poet.

"Who ſteals my purſe ſteals traſh, ſteals nothing;
"'Twas mine, 'tis his, and may be ſlave to thouſands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

But as my friends may be of opinion I do his vile Advertiſement too much honour in taking any notice of it; I therefore deſiſt, and ſhall in future with reſpect to him obſerve the ſalutary advice Solomon gives us in Proverbs, chap. xxvi. v. 4.

W. NESBIT.

Norfolk, Auguſt 29, 1774.

IMPORTED in the Brig Lord Dunmore, and are to be Sold by WILLIAM HODZARD on reaſonable Terms: A Lot of choice Windward Coaſt Slaves conſiſting of four Women, four Boys, and two Girls; all very likely.

NORFOLK September 7th, 1774.

COFFEE to be Sold CHEAP for CASH, or on Short CREDIT, by

HARMANSON and HARVEY,

NORFOLK, September 1ſt, 1774.

ALL thoſe who have accounts with us, are deſired to ſend them in that they may be ſettled and diſcharged. And requeſt of thoſe indebted to us, to make immediate payment, as we are obliged to cloſe our buſineſs in this country without delay,

JOHN HEFFERNAN, & Co.

Portſmouth, September 8th, 1774.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of BEGG, and ALLASON, diſolves the firſt of October; all perſons who have any demands againſt them are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled; and thoſe who are indebted to the Concern, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.

JOHN BEGG
JOHN ALLASON

Norfolk September 7th, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having ſold on commiſſion, for John Sym Eſq; a quantity of Flour payable in April laſt, for which he has not received one ſhilling. And ſince, has diſpoſed of another quantity payable at the enſuing October court; begs leave to acquaint thoſe, who are not punctual at the next meeting, that he will either deliver up their notes and accounts to the above Gentleman, or bring ſuit for the ſame immediately, as he ſhall direct.

I have for ſale, a genteel Poſt Chaiſe, very little made uſe of, which may be had at firſt coſt, by applying to

MATTHEW PHRIP.

Norfolk, Auguſt 28, 1774.

POETRY.

ODE for his MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY.

I.

Hark! (—or does the Muſe's ear
Form the ſounds ſhe longs to hear?
Hark! from yonder weſtern main,
O'er the white wave echoing far,
Vows of duty ſwell the ſtrain,
And drown the notes of war!
The Prodigal again returns,
And on his Parent's neck reclines:
With honeſt ſhame his boſom burns,
And in his eye affection ſhines;
Shines thro' tears, at once that prove
Grief and Joy, and filial love.

II.

Diſcord, ſtop that raven voice,
Let the nations round rejoice;
Tell it not on Gallia's plain,
Tell it not on Ebro's ſtream,
Tho' but tranſient be the pain,
Like ſome deluſive dream:
For ſoon ſhall reaſon, calm, and ſage,
Deteſt each vile ſeducer's wiles,
Shall ſooth to peace miſtaken rage.
And all be harmony, and ſmiles;
Smiles repentant, ſuch as prove
Grief, and Joy, and filial love.

III.

O prophetic be the Muſe!
May her monitory flame
Wake the ſoul to nobler views,
And point the path to genuine fame!
Juſt ſubjection, mild commands,
Mutual intereſt, mutual love,
Form indiſſoluble bands,
Like the golden chain of Jove,
Cloſely may they all unite!
—And ſee, a gleam of luſtre breaks
From the ſhades of envious night—
—And hark,—'tis more than fancy ſpeaks—
They bow, they yield, they join the choral lay,
And hail, with us, our Monarchs natal day.

A Correſpondent who deſires the following Poem to be inſerted, is of opinion, that the behaviour of ſome living Characters, on the preſent alarming ſtate of public affairs, with the greateſt propriety deſerve the ſame applauſe; as in the Ode is beſtowed on the ſentiments and actions of ſome late great Men.

AN ODE of ALCÆUS,

Paraphraſed in the Year 1741, by Mr. J. D—N, One of the Junior Fellows of St. John's College, OXFORD;

Upon Occaſion of the Grand Debate then ſubſiſting about the Standing Army, and the Place and Penſion Bill.

WITH Civic wreath of Engliſh oak,
Freedom, that new-ground axe bedeck,
By Wyndham brandiſh'd for a ſtroke
At thine apoſtate Walpole's neck.
Arm, arm thy Poultney's, Wyndham's hands,
Clean from Corruption's baleful ſtain,
To reſcue George from Faction's bands,
And break a Nation's galling chain;
Hark! for the new-ground axe, adorn'd
With oaken wreath, Minerva calls.
Her altar long the miſcreant ſcorn'd:
There doom'd thy Victim, Freedom falls.
*Midſt Albion's Peers, in Wiſdom's fane,
Shall Walpole think to ſkulk ſecure?
Pallas, thy temple ſhall diſdain
To ſhroud Corruption's fount impure.
Arm, Freedom, Pallas, arm their hands,
Clean from Corruption's baleful ſtain,
To reſcue George from Faction's bands,
And break a nation's galling chain.
Freedom, conſpicuous o'er thy ſhrine
The names of Windham, Poultney, place,
Where Brutus and Timoleon ſhine,
Which Hampden, Sidney, Ruſſel grace.
O'er all, inſcrib'd in burniſh'd Gold,
Clean from Corruption's baleful ſtain,
Thy Brunſwick. Freed himſelf, behold,
He breaks the Nation's galling chain.

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* He was created Earl of Orford the February following.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOLLENS.

The Subſcriber expects in Daily, per the KINGSTON Packet, Captain JOSEPH TURNER from HULL. A large Aſſortment of Coarſe WOOLLENS, viz.

SIX QUARTER Cloths with neceſſary Trimmings: and other ſmall Packages (value about 40l. ſterl. each.) Conſiſting of Coarſe Duffels, Frizes, Fearnoughts, Half Thicks, Bearſkins, KENDAL Cottons, Negro Blanketing, Bed Blankets, White Plading, Ruggs of different Kinds and other Goods, which he will ſell reaſonable for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

JOHN STONEY.

Norfolk, September 5th, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in Halifax county in Virginia, a convict ſervant boy named ISAAC HART; calls himſelf a Jew, is about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, dark complexioned and has a down look; is about five feet three or four inches high, has nothing very remarkable about him except his ear, which turns in towards his head in a very uncommon manner. Whoever delivers the ſaid boy to Myſelf, or to Mr. SAMUEL DAVIES at Peterſburg, ſhall receive Forty Shillings if taken within one hundred and above fifty miles from home, and in proportion for a greater diſtance.

RICHARD BAYNE.

September 3d, 1774. ‡

JAMES HALDANE,

COPPER-SMITH, and BRASS FOUNDER, in CHURCH STREET near the CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Continues to carry on his BUSINESS as Uſual

MAKES and Sells all ſorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers, and Hatters Coppers, Braſs MILL Work, Capuchin Plate-Warmers, Tea-Kitchins, all ſorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, &c. at the moſt Reaſonable Rates; He gives the beſt Prices, for Old Copper, Braſs, Pewter or Lead.

Thoſe who are ſo obliging as favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning Old Work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner.

JAMES HALDANE.

N. B. He makes and mends all Sorts of Pewter Worms for Stills, &c. and Plummers Work, ſuch as Leaden Ciſterns for catching Rain Water; Ship and Houſe Work, &c. &c.

Norfolk, Auguſt 16, 1774.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, at the PRINTING-OFFICE HERE.

AMERICAN EDITIONS of

Juliet Grenville, or the Hiſtory of the Human Heart, in two Volumes, by the celebrated Mr. Brooke.

Domeſtic Medecine, or the family Phyſician, being an attempt to render the Medical art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing People what is in their own power, both with reſpect to the prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple Medecine; by Dr. BUCHAN of the Royal College of Phyſicians EDINBURGH.

Eſſay's on the Character, Manners and Genius of Women in different Ages.

Quincy's Obſervations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boſton Port-Bill, with thoughts on civil ſociety and ſtanding Armies.

New Sermons to Aſſes; by the author of Sermons to Aſſes.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 18, 1774.

ALL GENTLEMEN holding Subſcription Papers for the PORTSMOUTH RACES, are requeſted to give them into the Printer hereof as ſoon as they can. The Subſcribers to ſaid Races may pay the Sums they have ſubſcribed for, to Mr. JOHN SHEDDEN in Norfolk; to Mr. RICHARD NESPER in Portſmouth, or to either of the Truſtees, who expect to have the whole of the Subſcription Money collected by the tenth of next month.

GEORGE VEAL.
JOHN GOODRICH ſenr.
HENRY BROWN.
SAMUEL KER.
JOHN MITCHELL. } Truſtees.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 10, 1774.

WANTED

A PAIR of Young BAY GELDINGS, not under fourteen hands and an half high, half blooded and well match'd: A good price will be given for ſuch, if brought to the Portſmouth Races, by AITCHISON & PARKER.

Norfolk, Auguſt 11, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED.

IN the Mary and Jane, Capt. Chapman, from London, and to be ſold, at the ſubſcriber's ſhop, on Doct. Campbells wharf, at a low advance, for ready money, an aſſortment of drugs——Alſo, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, James Powders, balſam of honey, Turlington's balſam, eſſence for the head-ach, Norris's drops, Anderſon's pills and ſundry other patent medicines.

JAMES M'CAW.

Norfolk, Auguſt 22.

FOR CHARTER.

The BRIG MOLLY,

JOHN COLLINS,

Burthen 7000 Buſhels.

Apply to GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH

Norfolk, Auguſt 9, 1774.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having Goods to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight.

THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neateſt Manner by the Subſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be done in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel VEAL's Wharf, Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } THOMAS MASON from London.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINES to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday for 30 l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum, of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox; of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

*** All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

THE Subſcriber has lately opened Store at Peterſburg, where he has for Sale, Weſt India and other Articles, and would be glad to execute any Orders upon Commiſſion.——Any Letters from Norfolk or Portſmouth, will be forwarded by Mr. WILLIAM DAVIES, at Norfolk.

SAMUEL DAVIES.

Auguſt 9th, 1774. 4 w.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per Annum.